THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1029.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Second

FIRST NOTICE

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Thursday the 30th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I am desirous of Selling my

LAND,

In the County of Halifax,

2 LYING on Buckskin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco, and will be sold entire, or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

Journeymen Wanted.

SIX or eight Journeymen Shoe-Makers that are good workmen, will meet with constant employ and ready pay at the following wages:

For making Long Boots, Three Dollars; Half Ditto, Two & a Half Ditto; Shoes, One Ditto; by applying to

2 Jacob Harrison,

Who has on hand, a large assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

For Sale on moderate terms.

Richmond, August 23d, 1802. ep3w

To be sold at Public Auction,

For ready money, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, the

House and Lot,

2 NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, lately occupied by Messrs. Wight and Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory. The title papers may be seen at any time previous to the sale by applying to *Macmurdo & Fisher.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, V. M.

Richmond, August 23, 1802. eptds.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the first day of September next, at the Auction Room of Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE

3 of *Miller W. McCraw*, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed to purchasers, on all sums exceeding twenty dollars, by giving bond and approved security;—and for sums not exceeding twenty dollars, cash will be required.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, August 18, 1820. epts.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

3 IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

The Partnership of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the house formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, approved notes, or country produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. tf

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES. 12

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of our note given to Austin and Anderson of the city of Richmond, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-one pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence, bearing date the 15th of April last, payable on demand, we having in our possession, William Austin's bond executed as acting partner of the late house of Austin and Anderson, for a large sum assigned us, and on demand, which we tendered to Mr. Austin in discharge of ours, who refused to discount, and we are determined not to pay our note in any other way, unless compelled thereto by law.

JOHN L. HARRIS, & Co.

Goochland, Aug. 13, 1802. 1aw3w†

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS, 4

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

MAN COOK.

Enquire of the printer.

August 23, 1802. tf

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

SELECTIONS

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

In a committee of the house of commons on the stamp duties on Wednesday evening, (June 5) it was resolved that policies of insurance, where the premium is not above 20s. per cent. shall pay only half their present duty.

Particular orders have been sent down to Plymouth from the right hon. the lords commissioners of the admiralty, not to permit any person, of whatever rank or condition, except on business, to be permitted to go into the dock yard. Similar orders have been sent from the victualling yard there; and boats of every description are forbidden to land at the different stairs. This strict order is in consequence of the late dreadful fire at Woolwich-Warren; and though it will deprive the inhabitants of Plymouth of many a pleasant lounge in these delightful places, yet from the consideration that the existence of the welfare of the empire depends on every care being taken against the insidious attempts of artful incendiaries, this order will be complied with with the utmost cheerfulness.

The present reduction in the army, we understand, is not to be considered as a final arrangement; but further retrenchments are to be made. The army is to be for some time, at least, kept up to the establishment of above 70,000 men for the United Kingdom; the number of seamen and marines is equal, viz, 70,000 each. The militia is also greatly encreased. The numbers that will by these means be taken from the industrious population is in a proportion which the standing force of any nation has rarely equalled, and which reflecting upon the fanatical state of the country, must be viewed with apprehension and dismay. Indeed, it is impossible to look forward to the experiment of peace on such extensive and cumbersome establishments, without feeling doubts whether the ordinary revenues can answer the ordinary expence. If such an establishment be *necessary* to the full extent, what a *calamitous war* that has entailed upon us so *oppressive a peace!*

A motion was made last night in the house of commons of the Imperial parliament of Great Britain, for leave to *sell the Irish house of commons* and its *appurtenances!* This is doing business by *wholesale!*

An account of the number of cargoes of fish brought to the port of London and sold in Billinsgate Market, laid before the house of commons:

	Cargoes.
25 March 1798 to 25th March 1799,	1,407
25 March 1799 to 25th March 1800,	1,523
25 March 1800 to 25th March 1801,	2,167
25 March 1801 to 25th March 1802,	2,663

By papers before the house of commons, it appears, the whole amount of the customs and excise in Ireland, is 3,200,000l. that the expence of collection is 300,000l. and that the nett payments in the Exchequer last year were 2,134,000l.

By papers, before the house of commons, it appears, the value of exports of British manufactures, within the last year, mounted to 41,770,354l. and that within the last eighteen years, the amount has doubled. The imports appear also to have doubled within the same time, in consequence of the re-exportation of foreign merchandize, which quadrupled.

A decree has been passed by the French consuls for the establishment of a council charged with the general and definitive liquidation of every part of the public debt. This council is an imitation of our commissioners for paying off the national debt by the sinking fund.

The private apartment of Madame Bonaparte, among other choice pictures, possesses the *Madonna della Sedia* of Raffaelle, boast of the Pitti Palace at Florence, and which is so well known to the lovers of art who visited that city in its former and better state.

The first consul has sent orders to Milan to repair without delay the residence of the Archduke Charles in that city. This has given rise to various conjectures at Vienna.

By the Hamburgh mail, which arrived yesterday, (June 13) very melancholy accounts are received of the damage done throughout Germany by the late storms of hail and snow; by the frosts and rains and hard weather at this season. The ensuing harvest will fail very considerably in consequence both in Germany and France, and the misfortune will, no doubt, extend in some degree even to this country. Letters from Brussels say grain has lately borne a price there higher than ever was before known.

As most of the reductions of the army are to be effected by the 24th of this month, the following particulars, which are authentic, may be acceptable. The life guards are to be reduced to 50 men each troop; the royal horse guards blue, to 8 troops and 340 men. Besides the 7 regiments of dragoon guards, there are to remain only 20 regiments of cavalry, namely, from the 1st to the 21st, inclusive, except the 5th, sometime ago disbanded. All cavalry regiments, above the 21st, are to be immediately reduced. One lieutenant from each company of foot guards is to be reduced.

The indemnities of the prince of Orange will include the territories of the electors of Treves and Mentz, on the right bank of the Rhine, which, with some other concessions, will make a circle of his German possessions.

Bonaparte has given the officers of the Italian republic a sort of promise, that he will pass a month with them at the approaching re-union of their colleges.

The Dutch papers say that government has reduced the duties upon the importation of *horned cattle* in favor of the English.

A very general disposition prevails in Holland for the restoration of the house of Orange. If the chief consul were to sanction the measure, there can be little doubt of its being effected without any convulsion.

Law Intelligence.

Court of King's Bench, June 15.

Langstone v. Taylor and another.

This action was brought against Taylor (now a bankrupt) and Fernes, who had been once in partnership with Taylor, for the value of some cotton, in the raw state, sold by the plaintiff to Taylor. As to Taylor, who was a bankrupt, he suffered judgment to go against him by default. Fernes was the real defendant. Fernes and Taylor had, by a writing in 1789, agreed to a partnership till 1796; but in 1792, they in fact ceased to be partners, although there was no formal notice of the partnership having been dissolved. The difficulty of the case was, whether Fernes was bound by the subsequent contracts of Taylor?

Lord Ellenborough was decidedly of opinion that Fernes was liable; however hard the particular case might be, still he conceived the general principle of the law was, that when a man once holds himself up, and is known to the world as the partner of another, he is liable for the contracts of the other, until he has given public notice of the dissolution of the partnership by advertisement in the Gazette, or unless he has given a particular notice to such customers that the partnership no longer exists.

The Jury, notwithstanding the express direction of his lordship, in point of law, found a verdict for the defendant.

A Dutch mail arrived on Sunday brings public papers, containing an extract of a letter from Helsinbourg, relative to the accession of the convention of June 17, by the king of Sweden. According to this letter, the delay of that event was in consequence of a demand on the part of Sweden, to certain compensations, which England hath at length assented to, including the immediate restitution of the greater part of the Swedish property taken or sequestered, and an assurance that the objects of any other complaints and claims shall be decided upon with haste. The letter adds, that the English government has also promised to indemnify the Dutch East India company for the detention of their ships, and that there is reason to hope the case of the convoys captured in 1798 will be subjected to revision.

From the Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. XI.

THE two items in the account of Mr. Pickering, which remain to be explained, are thus stated by the Committee:

"The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3,383 dollars and 20 cents, erroneously paid for the freight of a vessel, supposed to have been employed by the Consul at Tripoli, and with another sum of 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodgdon, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys, at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive."

The following explanation of the first item is believed to be substantially correct:—A vessel was chartered by Government of Mr. Cathcart, and freighted with a variety of articles, intended as presents to the Dey of Algiers. On her passage she suffered severely in a storm, and was obliged to put into Cadiz to refit. The master, unable to defray the necessary expence of repairs, made application to the American Consul, who, to prevent the object of Government from being defeated, made the necessary disbursement, and drew on the Secretary of State for the amount, which after the proper vouchers were received, was of course, accepted.

With respect to the other item, it appears that Mr. Hodgdon had an award from the commissioners under the Spanish treaty, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, and transmitted it to Mr. Iznardi, the American Consul, for the purpose of being collected. Mr. Pickering wishing to make a remittance to the American Minister, purchased a part or the whole of this award, and gave Mr. Humphreys the proper authority to obtain the money at Madrid. On application, he found that there would be a loss of 20 or 25 per cent. upon the amount, according to the mode of payment proposed, and of course refused to accept it. The due acknowledgment of the award was delayed for a long time; it has however, very recently been paid, and the business settled in a fair and honorable manner.

We have been thus minute in examining the charges against Mr. Pickering, not because it was necessary to his reputation, for that needs no praise, and fears no censure; but that we might bring into view the means and agents employed by the present administration, to foist themselves into power. To reach this summit of their ambition, it was first necessary to attack, with poisoned arrows, every man concerned in the administration of the Government, whose influence gave it confidence and stability. Accordingly, wherever profligacy and depravity were found embodied in human shape, they were taken into the service, encouraged with small douceurs, and stimulated with the hope of higher rewards. Mr. Pickering, tried in the field and in the cabinet, with a vigorous and discerning mind, of an integrity inflexible and severe, a patriot worthy the best days of Grecian or Roman glory, has been singled out as the victim of democratic hatred. But though scented in the orgies of democracy as a noble sacrifice, her foul spirits had no power over him; though cast into the furnace of political persecution, blown into seven-fold rage, his own integrity, like a redeeming spirit, preserved him unhurt!

That men have been encouraged, nay hired to slander the federal administration, no longer admits of doubt. Philip Freneau, in the first period of the government, was set up as libeller upon its measures by Mr. Jefferson, and Callender has since received two fifty dollar bills to cheer *the prospect before him.* Of this work, the most audacious in its falsehoods, and cruel in its calumnies, Mr. Jefferson, according to Callender's own confession, had the pleasure of inspecting the sheets. There he could feed his imagination with the thoughts that the laurels of Washington were withering away, and anticipate the time, when they would become like the leaves of autumn; there his generous feelings could find their proper gratification in the imagined tortures of his illustrious successor. How greedy of this enjoyment must Mr. Jefferson have been, to have seized the slander thus reeking from the press!

During the period of the revolution in France, the press was employed by its successive leaders as the means of power and the instrument of vengeance. Two hundred papers were sometimes issued at Paris in a day, filled with such charges as were best suited to prepare, in the opinion of the mob, the intended victims for the guillotine. No man, whatever his virtues or patriotism, could stand before this sort of battery, and no man, however skilled in crimes, could get beyond its reach. "They had tygers to fall upon animated strength; they had hyenas to prey upon carcases."

In fine, we cannot help considering Mr. Jefferson as one of that small number originally opposed to the constitution. His hostility seems to have begun with its existence, and no doubt will last till its death. As the nucleus of opposition, all the fiery combustible bodies in the nation have attached themselves to him in the course of twelve years; but though his wild and eccentric movements may disturb, for a while, the harmony of the system, like other meteors, he is condemned to vanish in darkness.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

It may not be improper now, before we proceed further, to see how the account actually stands between Jefferson and Callender. The following perhaps will be thought a correct statement by all parties.

Thomas Jefferson in account current with James T. Callender, Dr.

To composing 2 volumes, containing an open attack on the Federal Constitution and unqualified abuse of Gen. Washington, and of Mr. Adams, your competitor for the Presidency, besides slander on other eminent and virtuous Federal characters [being equal to what was given Duane, as per statement exhibited to the House of Representatives]	Dlls.	11,057
Cr.		
By cash received at Richmond	50	
By do do do	50	
By do do Washington	50	
By do received of the Marshal as per his order, (which had been paid by subscription)	200	
By complimentary letter, more or less,	000	
	——	350
Balance due	Dolls.	10,707

Before it can be admitted as an offence in Mr. Jefferson, say his defenders, that he paid Callender the above money for writing his "Prospect," it must first be shewn that the charges are false and the sentiments erroneous. This places the question on precise ground, and we beg permission to tender the Jeffersonian editors the *homage* of our thanks for giving us so fair an opportunity to join issue with them on this point.

We shall not avail ourselves of the advantages of our situation, and insist that no man is expected to prove a negative, and that it lies with them as advancing the affirmative to substantiate their allegations; we readily take the burden of proof on ourselves: We shall not insist that the slanders we have quoted are already known to be such to almost every reader, and that, therefore, no proof of their falsehood can be necessary: Neither shall we busy ourselves to collect together evidence, presumptive or positive, from any witness among Mr. Jefferson's political enemies, nor resort to any federal document—No: we have, kind reader, better evidence than all this, better because less liable to be carped or cavilled at by Mr. Jefferson, or any of his friends——in short, we have the man's own confessions in print! Let us then see what is the contrast afforded by these precious, doubly precious confessions.—"*Thou* HYPOCRITE, *out of thine mouth will I condemn thee!*—

"Come, come and set you down; you shall not budge;
"You shall not go, 'till I have set you up a glass,
"Where you may see the inmost part of you."

"LOOK HERE!

"Upon *this* picture and on *this*."

Pamphlet paid for by Mr. Jefferson.

CONSTITUTION.

"The federal CONSTITUTION was cram'd down the gullet of America."

"The longer we examine, the harder we shall find it to prove what America has gained by this government."

"Every Virginian who values his freedom, should prepare himself to meet the worst that may happen. He should perfect himself in the use of the musket with as much diligence as the devotee learns his catechism.

"Men of Virginia! this is the glorious government which draws from your pockets twenty five thousand dollars per annum, besides the net seven millions of dollars that we annually sink on the price of your labor.

—

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

"Under the old confederation matters never were nor could have been so wretchedly conducted as under the successive MONARCHS of *Braintree and Mount Vernon*. Take your choice between Adams, War & Beggary, and Jefferson, Peace and Plenty.

Speech of Mr. Jefferson, when he was sworn in as Vice President.

CONSTITUTION.

"I might here proceed and with the greatest truth declare my zealous attachment to the CONSTITUTION of the United States, that I consider the union of these states as the first of blessings; and as the first of duties the preservation of that CONSTITUTION which secures it.

—

Speech of Mr. Jefferson at his installment.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

"But would the honest patriot, *in the full tide of successful experiment*, abandon a government which has *so far* kept us *free and firm*?—Let us then with courage and confidence *pursue* our own federal and republican principles."

"About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration: Equal & exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce & honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the general government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad—a jealous care of the rights of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuse which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism—a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, & for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them—the supremacy of the civil over military authority—economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burdened—the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith—encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid—the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason—freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected.—THESE PRINCIPLES FORM THE BRIGHT CONSTELLATION WHICH HAS GONE BEFORE US, *and guided our steps thro' an age of revolution and reformation.*"

WASHINGTON.

"For years together the Grand Lama of federal adoration, the immaculate Divinity of Mount Vernon, approved of and subscribed every one of their [paper jobbers] *blackest* measures."

"Mr. Adams has only completed the *scene of ignominy* which WASHINGTON began." "This speech completely unmasks the *scandalous hypocrisy* of Washington." "He could not have committed a more pure and net *violation of his oath.*"—By his own account he was twice a TRAITOR." "The extravagant popularity of this citizen reflects the utmost *ridicule* on the discernment of America." "He authorized the *robbery and ruin* of his own army."

—

ADAMS.

"This hoary-headed incendiary bawls out to arms!" "Alas he is not an object of envy, but of compassion and —of *horror!*"

"John Adams—that scourge, that scorn, that outcast of America."

"We have been governed by the most execrable of all SCOUNDRELS." "He is in private life one of the most *egregious fools* upon the continent."

"He [the future historian] will enquire by what species of madness America submitted to accept as her president, a person *without abilities & without virtue*; a being alike incapable of attracting either tenderness or esteem?"

"Are you solicitous my friend that your wife should want a shirt to her back, &c. vote for the man of Braintree; but if you are desirous to live in peace and plenty, to keep your money for your own purposes, then go—fly—and as you value soul and body, vote for the Jefferson ticket."

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural speech.

WASHINGTON.

"Without *pretensions* to that high confidence you reposed in our first & greatest revolutionary character, whose *pre-eminent services* had *entitled him to the* FIRST *place in his country's love*, and destined for the *fairest page* in the volume of *faithful* history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs."

—

Jefferson's speech before the Senate when sworn in Vice President.

ADAMS.

"And no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the Constitution *eventually* devolves on this office. These have been *justly* confided to the EMINENT CHARACTER which has preceded me here, *where* TALENTS *and* INTEGRITY, have been *long known & revered by* ME *thro' a long course of years*, & have been the foundation of a *cordial and uninterrupted friendship* between us—And I *devoutly* pray *he may be long preserved for the government, the happiness and prosperity of our common country*."

We have now done with these extracts. Here's

Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
Calls virtue, hypocrite—
and sweet religion
Makes a rhapsody of words!

How must every reader of decency, morality, or piety, be shocked with this last quotation? It must be recollected, that Mr. Jefferson had been the rival candidate of Mr. Adams for the presidency, and that in the strife every base artifice had, as usual, been made use of. It was publicly said in the papers at the time, that "he himself had written several of the most artful and infamous libels against the very man," for whose long continuance in office he here prays to heaven!—What! Religion too invoked to the aid of a declaration the most hollow hearted and hypocritical ever made by the lips of man!—Protesting formally and solemnly against all impious allusion, we cannot avoid being struck with the resemblance between the above scene and that recorded in holy writ? *And he that was called* JUDAS *drew near unto Jesus to kiss him. But Jesus said unto him,* JUDAS, *betrayest thou the son of man with a kiss?* In one respect, indeed, the parallel fails; the *thirty pieces of silver*, the *price of innocent blood*, were not *covenanted for*—they were given.

The Citizen having, with more than customary candor admitted that if what Callender wrote and for which he was paid, was false, it would establish the criminality of Mr. Jefferson, and it being proved from Mr. Jefferson's own confessions that the work does contain the most atrocious falsehoods, it results from the Citizen's own proposition that the guilt of Mr. Jefferson is established. But this is not all; the extracts from the "Prospect," contrasted with those from his own speeches, as published in our last number will fix upon the character of our Chief Magistrate, the indelible stains of infinite rity, stimulation and hypocrisy.

Will any one pretend to believe or to say, that the sentiments expressed by Callender, are not to be imputed to Mr. Jefferson? It has been shewn, that he perused the proof-sheets of at least the first volume if not of the second; that he approved of their contents in a complimentary letter, and actually paid money as a reward to the writer: It follows conclusively, that he stamped with his sanction every part of what Callender had written; that he yielded to it his full and entire approbation. Having thus adopted the language and sentiments of the "Prospect," is it not virtually the same thing as he had written the books himself? They are unquestionably under such circumstances as equally expressive of his opinion as if he had penned them. This indeed is plainly admitted by his other defender, the editor of the ÆGIS who says "The sentiments which it (the Prospect) contains are said to be hostile to the late administration—this will not be denied. Is it to be supposed that the sentiments would be less acceptable to him (Mr. Jefferson) *because they accorded with his own?*"

One of the Executive advocates having thus conceded the point, we behold before us the First Magistrate of our country, at once, covertly and insidiously publishing to the world, that our Constitution was forced upon us without our free assent; that the longer we examine it, the harder it will be to prove what we have gained by it; that every Virginian valuing his freedom, should accustom himself to the use of fire-arms, to be prepared for the worst that might happen; thereby inculcating in terms not to be misunderstood, the holy right of Insurrection—the destruction of the Constitution, and the severing of the Union: And we have heard the same man, under the solemnity of an oath, declare his *zealous attachment* to that very Constitution, and that he considers "the *union* of these States the first of blessings, and the *preservation* of the Constitution the first of duties." At one time he speaks of the administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS as the administrations of MONARCHS, and that nothing "under the old confederation could have "been so wretchedly conducted;" that "war and beggary" marked that of the latter: Yet no sooner was he placed at the head of affairs, than he unblushingly confessed, that he found the "Government in the full tide of successful experiment;" that its administration had, *so far*, kept us "free and firm;" that the principles on which it had been conducted, formed "the bright constellation" that had gone before him.—At one time he sneeringly calls General WASHINGTON "the *Grand Lama* of federal adoration," accuses him of approving of the "blackest measures;" of commencing "a scene of infamy" which his successor compleated; of being guilty of "scandalous hypocrisy;" and at length reproaches him with a "violation of his oath," proclaims him PERJURED; a ROBBER, and a TRAITOR—the author of the "ruin and robbery of his own army."—Is there an American whose veins do not swell with indignation at this accumulated slander? Who does not from his soul abhor the base spirit which could sink so low in calumny, to gain "a little brief authority?"—Yet, no sooner did our worthy President reach the *upmost round of ambition's ladder*, than with all due humility, with *white up-turned eyes*, and folded hands, he disclaimed with becoming meekness of spirit, "even all *pretensions*, *to that high confidence* which had been *justly reposed* in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent service *entitled* him to the FIRST PLACE in his country's love, and destined for him the FAIREST PAGE in *faithful* history."—No sooner were the remains of our illustrious father consigned to the tomb, than he, who strived to blast his fame while living, who dared not for years before his death to meet the reproach of his eye, visited with profane and unhallowed steps, his sacred urn—all saint without, all fiend within—and with sighs and tears, and all the solemn mockery of woe, affected a display of grief at his loss*—After the lapse of a few months, we find him declaring, by the organ of his sentiments, that "it was necessary, in order to save appearances with the multitude, to present a *profession* of sorrow;" and that "*the Republicans were extremely satisfied with the demise of the General.*"

At one time he calls Mr. Adams a "*boary headed incendiary*"—"an object of horror"—the "scourge," the "scorn, the "*outcast* of America"—the "most egregious of *fools*;" the "most execrable of *scoundrels*"—"a person without *abilities* and without *virtue*;" "incapable of *attracting* either tenderness or *esteem*." And yet on another occasion he boasts of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship with this very man; declares him to be an "EMINENT character whose TALENTS and INTEGRITY" he had "known and revered through a *long series of years.*" From such a picture of depravity and duplicity the heart of sensibility and virtue recoils with sickening disgust. Still it is necessary steadily to view and examine it, for it is not the sketch of fancy, but drawn in colors faithful to truth and nature. It presents the portrait of one whom temporary delusion has unworthily exalted to the first place in our government; whose fondness for retirement has been mere pretence; whose purity of life and conduct has impudently been held up as a model; and whose moral and political character has been boldly pronounced by his admirers, the "standard of human excellence." Every dispassionate man, every man of candor, every man who values truth, who has not entirely yielded up his judgment to the controul of party zeal, and steeled himself against conviction, is earnestly solicited to reflect on the charges here exhibited against Mr. Jefferson, and the evidence on which they are founded—the former will be admitted by every one to be serious; and the manner in which they are supported we think must entitle them to credit.

But the President's champions, sensible of the odium which must attach to him who corrupts public opinion for the purposes of private ambition, who rewards the publication of calumny to promote his own aggrandizement, have, in their agonizing attempts to repel the imputation writhed into a thousand contortions and assumed all the forms of Proteus. At first they denied the fact—then they doubted; next neither acknowledged nor denied, nor admitted it; then again without admitting it they said it deserved applause, for it was only encouraging "virtuous *opposition* to an iniquitous government," and lastly, they contradict all they had said before, and insist that it was a "mere act of humanity to save a half famished wretch from starving."

A precious sample of humanity truly! our President must really be overflowing with the milk of human kindness, drowning wet with it, perfectly drenched; I wonder how many hundred dollars he ever before bestowed upon "half famished filthy wretches"! But do not these able editors perceive and feel how this, like every other of their awkward attempts to shield, only serves to expose more fully, the deformity of the object?—Taking their own account of the matter then as correct, was it not—tell me ye champions of virtue, was it not

—"base and poor, unworty of a man,"
To take advantage of a famish'd wretch
and bribe him of his conscience?
Hire him to sell and traffic slander on good men's heads,
To stain their honor, blast their virtue?

Lest, however, any one should imagine him to be so prodigal of his bounty, be it known, that it is far otherwise, than unless self-interest warms the palm, his charity is administered with but a frozen hand. The humanity indeed of such a gift may well be doubted, if the description given of Callander by Mr. Jefferson's apologists be correct: "a profligate, licentious, unprincipled being, made up of vices and filth," is not entitled to such liberal succour; perhaps it is a duty to keep even such a a creature from starving when accident has thrown him at one's door; but to present him with a sum so large, as to carry on the face of it *reward* instead of *relief*, indicates the extreme of weakness and wickedness. It is, in fact, encouraging crimes, and effectually enabling the offender to proceed in his guilty course.

But in vain is it that they attempt to cover this unprincipled and disgraceful conduct with the mantle of charity; its real character is still discernable—its hideous form cannot be concealed from our view: We plainly see Mr. Jefferson paying Callender for the identical service, of writing the "Prospect before us." After assailing the constitution—after slandering both administrations of the government—after heaping abuse upon many of the best and ablest men in our country—after butchering the characters of Washington and Adams, behold the perpetrator of these deeds at Monticello's gates! he makes known his achievements to its munificent owner, who, instead of frowning him to the earth for his baseness, smiles at the relation, gladdens into joy, and pays the laborer his hire. If this be humanity, it is the humanity of a parricide—and yet, such is the humanity ascribed, by his friends, to Mr. Jefferson.

The indignation of every reader will be roused, at whatever part of the transaction he looks, but other feelings will also mix with his resentment when he contemplates the treatment bestowed on our revered and beloving Washington; on him who

Bore "his faculties so meek; hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead, like Angels, trumpet-tongu'd against
The deep damnation" of such slander.
"And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or heav'ns cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall *blow the horrid deed in every eye*,
That tears shall drown the wind."

(To be continued.)

* During the last summer it was thought necessary to Mr. Jefferson's popularity, that his fame should be mingled with WASHINGTON's. Accordingly to show his profound veneration for the principles and character of WASHINGTON, he repaired to Mount Vernor, visited his tomb, where he folded his arms, and assumed the attitude of silent and expressive admiration. This was regarded by Mrs. WASHINGTON and friend, "*as the unkindest cut of all.*"—*Palladium.*

BOSTON, August 18.

WAR WITH MOROCCO!

The intelligence under the Providence head, in this day's centinel, is interesting; and the particulars of it are confirmed by captain Leach, of Beverley, who came passenger in the Sterling, and who passed through this town on Monday. Captain Leach saw Mr Simpson, our late consul at Tangiers, at Gibraltar; from whom he had the account:—He adds, that commodore Morris, as a measure of precaution, had hired a number of gun-boats to watch off the mouth of the straits, and to acquaint American vessels of the state of affairs;—and that he expected a rendezvous for American vessels would be established at Cadiz.

The naval force of the Emperor of Morocco is not considerable:—He has two cruizers at Salee, which are called frigates, and which may mount from 20 to 30 guns; his other force consists of xebecs, gallies and half gallies (properly shaving-mills); but as these are fitted out in his ports on the Atlantic and generally carry sweeps, they are very mischevous enemies to merchantmen.

Captain Leach also informs, that a report was in circulation at Gibraltar, of an action, in which the Boston frigate had been engaged with some Tunisian cruizers; but that very little attention was paid to it.

The American squadron in the Mediterranean, is commanded by commodore Morris;—it is composed, we believe, of the Chesapeak of 44, the Constellation of 36, the Adams, of 32, the Boston of 32, and the Enterprize of 12 guns.

Admiral Mitchel, who is to command the Halifax station, has arrived at that place.

WAR!

Extract of a letter from commodore Morris to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Gibraltar Bay, June 26, 1802.

Yesterday Mr. Simpson, Consul from the United States of America to the Court of Morocco, arrived at Gibraltar, from

Tangiers. The Emperor of Morocco has forced him from his dominions and declared war against the United States. This circumstance I have made known to the American ministers at London, Paris and Madrid, in order that they might acquaint the Americans bound to the Mediterranean therewith, recommending that they should receive as frequent convoy as our squadron could afford. Should you make the above known to the merchants in America, directing them to repair to Cadiz, before they enter the Strait's mouth, I will call frequently and take them under convoy.

The following is a copy of a Circular notice given by Mr. Simpson, to the Consuls in the principal sea port towns in Europe.

CIRCULAR.

Gibraltart 25th June, 1802.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you that the governor of Tangiers, in consequence of orders from his Imperial majesty, Mully Soliman, has compelled me to retire from that country, his majesty having declared war against the United States of America. You will be pleased by every means in your power, to make this event known to the citizens of the United States that may be within your district and to caution all masters of our merchant vessels to be very careful to avoid the Moors Cruisers, especially in and near the Straits of Gibraltar, where it is highly probable they will have many small armed boats.

I am with respect,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

Capt. Leach, of Beverly, who came passenger from Gibraltar in the ship Sterling, arrived at Newport, informs that the Swedish Consul was ordered away at the same time with the American; and adds, that the Tropolitans had taken a Swedish and an American vessel; the latter supposed to be of Philadelphia—The Swedish they dismantled, taking out the crew, and turned adrift, but carried in the American—He mentioned the capture of the Portuguese frigate Crescent; that after one broadside she made no defence; that the captain was unable to keep either officers or men to their quarters; and that the slaughter which took place was after the Algerines boarded.

Capt. Harri, arrived at Boston, from Lisbon, sailed in company with two Portuguese frigates, bound to the Mediterranean. The Portuguese are greatly provoked at the loss of their frigates, taken by the Algerines, and have issued fresh orders to their naval commanders, to use the utmost activity in their operations against those pirates.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Martinico, to his friend in Boston, dated St. Pierre, July 16th.

"Martinico is to be delivered to the French the 18th. On the 13th arrived the corvette Le Berceau, and was admitted into port. The French troops are expected every day. Markets very low. Fish following at 5 dollars."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1802.

A New York paper says, that between 30 and 40 negres from the French frigates have been removed to the hospital on Staten Island.

A Boston paper says, that caucusing for a Democratic Vice President, for the next term of four years, has commenced.—BURR is positively to be ousted, and it is said the *Worcester* "Farmer," maugre all "*oppugnation*" from the Clintonian band, is to be the man.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ANSWER TO WILLIAM DUANE, CONCERNING TORIES.

There have lately appeared in this paper two essays concerning Tories and Toryism. In one of these there was a request that if Mr. Duane, the Editor of the Aurora, should make any remarks, that those remarks should be published in this paper, so that the subject might come fairly before the public. No such publication having appeared, I concluded that Duane had deemed it most prudent to say nothing about it, and according to his usual custom in cases of difficulty to start *something else as bad or worse*.

It has been just discovered by me, that Duane has afforded more than a column of *his far famed Aurora* to this subject, which he offers as an answer to these essays. This I have now sent to you, and request that it may be published with these remarks; so that they who are desirous to obtain full information, may have the benefit of all that has been said, or perhaps will be said, by this *Generalissimo of the democratic or self called republican corps of newspaper editors and printers*.

From the Aurora.

Callender and Wood, Russel and Coleman, Caldwell at Washington, and Harper at Baltimore, and about fifty other newspaper and pamphlet writers—*open all at once at the Aurora*. It requires sometime to read them all, and they manage their matters with so much generalship, that it would require *two or three sheets* a day to notice them in detail. However, as they make more *parade* than *impression*, as they are more fond of manœuvring and covering their own weakness, than pressing to bold and manly combat; we must even do with them as well as the oddity of the combination of enemies will admit, and as we cannot bring our whole force into the ground which we must fight upon, we must even attack them by detachments as they present themselves to our view.

An anonymous writer in the Virginia Gazette, *desires* to be noticed in the Aurora—he shall be gratified. Not that his language or his capacity entitles him to a preference, but because he *wishes expressly* to learn the Editor's *definition* of TORYISM, in the acceptation which it is used in the Aurora.

The writer has himself given two definitions of *toryism* different from each other and contradictory in themselves. We have but one idea of what fixes the character and denomination of a *tory* in America. The designation of *whig* and *tory*, we have borrowed like many other things from England. In that country the names are used to designate by tories those who held the doctrines of *divine hereditary right*, the *infallibility* of a monarch, and the rights of the house of *Stuart* to the British throne; thus *jacobite* and *tory* meant the same thing in England, while the title of *whig* was applied to those who were attached to the adverse doctrines, who held the doctrines of *Locke*, that a king was removable for misconduct as well as a constable—that hereditary descent was not constitutional under circumstances of tyranny in the king or his ministers—and that the expulsion of the house of Stuart and the election of William III. was a constitutional exercise of the rights of the people, to cashier tyrannical kings.

Before the revolution of 1776, the offices of the different colonies were filled with men who maintained the *jacobite* or *tory* poinciples, who trampled upon the rights and privileges of the colonial legislatures, and asserted an authority in the governors equipotent with the authority of the king; these leagued with the British *jacobite* and *tory* administration of Bute to enslave America; the *whigs*, with *Chatham* at their head, opposed the tories. The terms were *naturalized* by the circumstances of the contest, and those who were the advocates of freedom in England being the whigs, those who maintained the rights of the people here retained the name which had been long before less generally used. Those who supported the oppression designed by England, as well as those who secretly and openly connived at the wished for subjugation, were naturally called *tories*.

But we are not without *Orthodox* authority for the use of the word *tory*, and for the definition. The writer in the Virginia Gazette says—"During the revolutionary "war, every man who did not agree with "the revolutionary measures was consi- "dered and called a tory." This is, so far as it goes, a very fair description. But we have much earlier evidence. John Adams wrote a pamphlet in 1774, entitled, "History of the Dispute with America, "from its origin in 1754," which he begins in these words: "I have intimated "my intention of pursuing the TORIES "through all their *dark intrigues* and wicked machinations, and to shew the rise "and progress of their schemes for *enslaving* this country." After pointing out the *system* of the tories from 1754 (which in a most striking manner resembles the *measures* of John himself in 1797—1800) he goes on in page 47, and says: "The "*tories* have so often *said* and *wrote* that "no oppression was intended by them, "that they at length, I sometimes suspect, "believe it to be true. But the dullest "eye could not but see what all this tended to, but to prepare the way for "greater innovations and oppressions. "Every man of character, who by voting, writing, speaking, or otherwise, "had favored the stamp act, &c. was in "some form promoted to a place; and "on the other hand, every man who favored the people in their opposition to "these innovations, was depressed, degraded, and persecuted, as far as it was "in the power of government to do."

Again in page 50.

"It is curious to observe the conduct "of the *tories* towards the clergy. If a "clergyman preaches *against* the principles of the revolution, &c. the tories "cry him up as an excellent man, and a "wonderful preacher, &c. but if a clergyman preaches Christianity, and tells "the magistrates that they were not distinguished from their brethren for their "private emolument, but for the good of "the people; that the people are bound "in conscience to obey a good government, but are not bound to submit "to one that aims at destroying all "the ends of government—Oh sedition, treason!"

Again page 52.

"Hampden, Russel, Sydney, Somers, "Tillotson, Burnet, Hoadley, &c. were "not rebels nor tyrants, although some "of them were in arms against the *tories*."

Again page 76.

"We are told the whigs flattered themselves they should be able to divide the "provinces, &c. I suppose it is meant "that they should be able to get the honorable and lucrative officers of the "provinces into their hands. If this was "true, they whould be chargable with only "designing what the *tories* have actually "effected, with this difference, that the "whigs would have saved the liberties "and constitution, &c. the *tories* have "destroyed both."

We have gone into some length, and we have done it the more readily, that the point may at once be settled which the writer requires; he cannot object to the use of *John Adams* as an authority, upon a question of such a nature. It remains then only to be stated definitively, that a WHIG is one who is a friend to the sovereignty of the people; to the right of resisting tyranny; to representation as a necessary right previous to taxation; a foe to monarchy and to aristocracy; to extravagance in public measures; to the instrument of tyranny, a standing army; a friend to toleration in religion; an enemy to foreign influence; to vice, corruption and profligacy. These are the principles of a WHIG. To define a TORY, take the reverse of this character, and it will be found that the two *descriptions* exactly fit the *whig* and *tory* parties in America.

It will not do for the trifling declaimer to set up an expression of Mr. Jefferson, and say the editor *dare not give his own opinion* if it differed from his. The writer if he were to make himself a little acquainted with what and whom he pretends to judge of, might know that the editor is not a slave to any man's opinion. It is not being attached to an administration that makes a man a *whig* or *tory*; it is the measures and principles which he pursues. With the whigs it *requires* virtue and talents, and private worth, to enforce continued confidence and respect. The want of any one of these titles, or of all, do not create obstacles to an incorporation with the *tories*.

This may be considered as the final answer of Duane upon this subject, because I believe he has said nothing more about it in his succeeding numbers.

Is it not singularly impertinent in Duane to say, "*that it will not do for this trifling declaimer to set up an expression of Mr. Jefferson's, and say the editor* [meaning himself] *dare not give his own opinion, if it differed from his*," (meaning Mr. Jefferson's) and at the same time make several lengthy quotations from the writings of Mr. Adams, which he offers as authority against another, when that other has no connexion with, nor had not referred in the remotest degree to Mr. Adams?

When those offensive words were written, I did not mean to say, or insinuate, that *Duane's vanity and forwardness* would not induce him to prefer himself to Mr. Jefferson, and indeed to the whole world of science and scientific men. But I did expect that this *self-sufficient Editor* would have reflected, that the popularity and circulation of his Aurora, as well as his own fame and prosperity, depended very much upon the popularity and patronage of Mr Jefferson. That Duane would have discretion enough to discover this, and prudence enough, upon this particular point, to keep out of view *his own matchless personal infallibility*.

If I had presented to Duane a system of conduct, to be well calculated to destroy or depreciate himself or his Aurora, it would have been, to act just as he has done; it would have been (by a blow of surprize) to put him off his guard, and induce him to assume a pre-eminence over Jefferson himself; it would have been to urge him to say, as he has almost done, *Great and learned as Jefferson is, I am his superior*. "JEFFERSON MAY BE KING, BUT I WILL BE KING OVER HIM." YES, I, WILLIAM DUANE.

I am not disposed to discuss the comparative merits or demerits of these associates and rivals for social, moral, literary or political pre-eminence. Their admirers and partizans are left to assign the preference as they please. A rupture between the Jeffersonians and the Duanites, will be more important and more entertaining than that which exists between the Clintonians and the Burrites. While these contending parties or their partizans are engaged in the struggle, the good people of America will perhaps see that they should all be superseded; *they* may then have more time to discuss and understand their own political Catechism, before they undertake to lead, or rather mislead, the community.

Several discussions concerning the words TORY and TORYISM have already been exhibited. We have seen the great Mr. Jefferson and the infallible Mr. Duane in opposition to each other; and I shall now shew Mr. Jefferson in opposition to himself. It appears in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, in answer to the 16th Quere, that a Tory was then considered as a *Traitor in thought, but not in deed*. Mr. Jefferson seems to have thought, in the year 1798, that the *supporter of administration was a Tory*. So that the two definitions are quite opposite to each other. A tory formerly was a traitor; a tory now is the supporter of government. Nay, more, one who was formerly a traitor both in thought and deed, has been preferred to a revolutionary officer. Notwithstanding all this, Duane comes forward with an opinion which he says is more orthodox than either; in order to shew it, he describes the character and qualifications of a whig, and concludes by saying, *to define a Tory, take the reverse of this character*. These are stated at full in the preceding quotations.

The following extract from the Columbian Centinel, will also shew how much President Jefferson and Editor Duane are at war with each other.

Mr. JEFFERSON's DEFINITION.

"In the year 1798, Mr. JEFFERSON said, though *Virginia* was a republican state, several of her most distinguished officers were *Tories*. As some of these had acted in pre-eminent military and political situations during the revolutionary war, they waited on Mr. J. to inquire the intent and meaning of the epithet, as he had applied it. An explanation took place; the philosopher is said to have replied, *That he meant by Tories no more than those who zealously supported an Administration, and were apologists for its conduct:—That such was the definition of the word in the best Lexicographies; and that it was opposed to* Whig, *which was an epithet usually applied to the opposers of power, and the fomenters of faction*. Such was Mr. JEFFERSON's definition when in the calm retirement of philosophy! Let his tools beware how they disgrace the talents of their master, by *their* application of the epithets."

"Dean SWIFT defines a *Tory* to be one *who adheres to the Constitution and government of the state*. Whereas, he says, a *Whig* is "*the name of a faction*."

I shall be glad to know whether it belongs to the character of a whig to aid and abet in stealing and publishing stolen letters? Whether it is right to bribe and corrupt a confidential clerk to obtain the secrets of his employer, to obtain access to his books and papers, and to publish mutilated and garbled extracts, knowing, at the time, that they are unfair and untrue? Whether it be right to profane the asylums of his fellow citizens in the dead of the night for the sole purpose of fabricating something which might destroy the character of a neighbour? Whether it be right to publish untruth, knowing it to be so, and to permit an innocent man to receive irreparable injury in his peace, fame and fortune?

After Duane has prated something more about Whig and Tory, he says, *the writer, if he were to make himself a little acquainted with what and whom he pretends to judge of, might know that the Editor* [meaning himself] *is not a slave to any man's opinion*. No! No! Mr. Duane, neither you nor the subject were introduced by the writer without the fullest consideration. He did not proceed *like a man playing at Blindman's Buff*. He knew enough of you to expect, that you would place yourself above your master—above the President of the United States—above *him* whose patronage and succour has made you all that you are—at this incautious moment you forgot the thousands of dollars which you drew from the treasury of the United States, within a few months.

But pray, Mr. Duane, how is it, that you are so much nettled, when the opinions of Mr. Jefferson are quoted as better authority than that of YOURSELF, when at the same moment, you insist that the opinions of Mr. Adams should be authority for another? If you conclude that every man who is dissatisfied with the numerous calumnies and misrepresentations which appear in the Aurora, are or will of course be disciples of Mr. Adams, and it should so turn out; then indeed you are, by far, the most successful advocate and partizan which Mr. Adams ever had or perhaps ever will have. If conviction should go on as it has done of late, the popularity of Mr. Adams will soon be coextensive with the circulation of the Aurora.

TRUEMAN.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

On the Night Watch.

MR. DAVIS,

I believe there is nothing more agreeable to the citizens of Richmond generally, or which they would more willingly pay a tax to support, than the institution of a Night Watch. They can give themselves to sleep with more composure through the silence and the darkness of the night, from the reflexion that a constant Guard is kept up for their security.

Being well persuaded, however, from a personal acquaintance with the gentlemen of the Hall, that they will not be displeased at any respectful communications from a private citizen, I must beg leave, through your accommodating paper, to submit it to their consideration, whether it would not be better to cause the Watchmen to give aloud the time of night, every hour, at least, than that they should continue, as at present, to go silently thro' the streets?

I have heard it urged, indeed, in favor of a Dumb Watch, that as dishonest people cannot tell where they may be, they will not venture out to commit depredations for fear of a surprize, and that such rogues might be more easily detected if they should.

These, to be sure, are very specious reasons; but if, on mature consideration, they shall be found to be plausible only, not solid, they will of course be surrendered. If these desirable objects are not to be obtained by the silence of the Watch, whilst, through the expectation of them merely, the advantages which would be derived from their giving the hour of the night, are totally lost, it must surely be judged more expedient that they should cry aloud.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that although the Watchmen do not tell us what o'clock it is, yet it is known that they are appointed to go out on patrole once an hour. In the intermediate space they sleep, perhaps, in their centry boxes. Possibly their sleep is not very sound; but knaves are vigilant while Watchmen nod. They keep a good account of time. They know the hour of patrole as well as those whose duty it is to make it, and will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity which offers for mischief when the guards retire, who will retire the more drowsy too, for having been silent.

Another consideration is, that on the present plan you cannot tell whether the Watchmen do their duty at all, or not. They may sleep as sound in their boxes as you on your bed; and it is very probable that many of them do, for they are seldom seen. In this case it must be evident that the Watch, as it is called, is a real disadvantage. From the presumption that the Watchmen are a-foot, the inhabitants are less vigilant themselves than they otherwise would be, and hence, under cover of the very Guard, ill-disposed persons have greater opportunities for pillage than if there were no Guard at all. The only thing they have to apprehend is, lest the Watchmen, who should never sleep one moment at night, should *chance* to be awake. Such, then, are the conveniencies of a silent Watch.

On the other hand, it must be conceded that if the Watchmen were directed to cry the hour, we should have a great security for the punctual discharge of their trust. They would be a check on each other. No centinel would be permitted to sleep on his post while another was taking his round; for there is a principle in human nature which would exact from others the performance of their duty, if it were for no other reason than that we perform our's. In short, every man in town would be a check upon the Watch; for when the hour of night was cried aloud, it would be heard, whilst the silence of the Watchmen would be a strong presumptive evidence that they were asleep, and a sufficient ground of accusation to the Common-Hall, who would instantly dismiss defaulters, or compel them to do their duty faithfully. Behold now the difference between these two cases: As things are now, we can, at most, but presume that the Watchmen watch; according to the proposed alteration, we should be able completely to ascertain the fact, and have the means of correcting delinquencies, at hand. It would afford too, a great encouragement to faithful Watchmen, and excite an emulation amongst them all. A man would perform his duty the more cheerfully when every body knew that he did so, and he that possessed common ambition would take a pride in keeping his Wardship safe at night. Whereas, it is a discouragement to vigilance when the drowsiness of a few shall bring a suspicion on all, and the silence of all conceal the merit of any.

Besides, it is a pleasing thing to know how the night passes. Those that are sick especially, and who are waiting for the approach of morning, are cheered, in the mean time, by the Watchman's voice. Many of these may be poor, and not have so much as a candle to dispel the dreary darkness of a sick bed. It is true that such pay nothing for the support of the Watch, but they are poor and sick, and therefore have the more need of comfort. Let the Watchman tell them, then, that every body is not asleep; let him tell them, hour by hour, of the approach of day. And if he be as humane as a Watchman ought to be, he will come in at their call, to give them a drink of water, and cheer them for a while with the glimmerings of his lamp.

Should these observations chance to attract the notice of the Corporation, let me assure them, Sir, through your means, that they have not proceeded in the smallest degree from dissatisfaction. I am persuaded that there is not a City or Borough in America, or any where else, more highly favored with abilities, and integrity in its representatives, whether as Magistrates or Common Councilmen, than the city of Richmond. If they shall persist then, in maintaining a silent Watch, I shall conclude it is for sufficient reasons which I am unacquainted with, and will most cheerfully acquiesce in their decision and superior judgment.

A CITIZEN OF RICHMOND.

25th August, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county, on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises. EDWARD DENNIS.

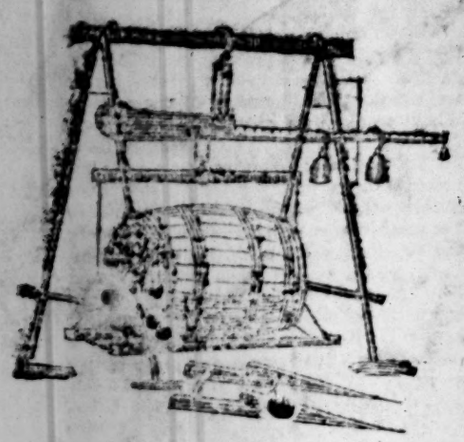
Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (3ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

THE sale of the Lands whereon W. D. WADDILL resides in the county of New-Kent, together with certain Negroes, which was intended to have taken place on the court day last held for that county, as published in this paper, under authority of the agreement of trust therein mentioned, having been postponed by request of the said Waddill, until the next court day, this is to notify, that the sale of the said property, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the debt, interest, &c. stipulated in said agreement, will certainly be made at the Courthouse of said county on the 2d Thursday in September next, it being court day, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

August 20, 1802.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Proposals,

BY *A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,*
For re-printing, by Subscription,
THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.
To which will now be annexed,
A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pomfrey*, book-binder.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

THE defendant, Henry S. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w‖)

THOMAS NELSON, C.G.C.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Also the large two story BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hug Nelson, with every convenient out house most of them brick, and an extensive garden. The dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Also a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the waterside, and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise a STABLE on a seperate lot, and some additional Lots lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be Sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of. The subscriber has for sale, also, a TRACT of LAND bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson of Charles-City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

Judith Nelson, *Executrix of*
Hugh Nelson, deceased.

July 30th, 1802. 1awams.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. 1tf

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*4/6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at *3/9 per Quire.*

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *JOHN A. STILL & Co.* being dissolved on the first day of August, all those indebted to that concern are requested to make payment to *Bartlett Still*, and no other.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, August 17, 1802.

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

15 Casks old Colmnar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Carv Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Amherst Court House, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross complainant, against John Old defendant,

Two tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in February last, and the sale postponed for particular reasons, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
JOHN WYATT,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners.

Amherst, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†